

"I set out on this ground, which I hope to see myself, that the earth belongs to us, and to the living."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"To afford every American citizen an opportunity of securing an independent livelihood, it seems to me best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands."—*Andrew Jackson.*

FOR CONGRESS.
SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.
SUNDAY, MORNING, JULY 24, 1853.

See first page of Daily.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT—THE SPEAKING YESTERDAY.

The speaking at the Court House yesterday, between the candidates for Congress in this district, was a most signal and complete triumph for our talented and energetic friend ALLISON. We have seldom seen democrats so highly gratified than on this occasion, and we are satisfied that, if Mr. Allison has made as good an impression elsewhere as here, his friends may reasonably calculate upon his election. He manages the canvass with the tact and ingenuity of an old campaigner, and his competitor utterly fails to meet and refute the issues which he raises against him. We noticed these issues in a former article, and can merely repeat them here. They are:

1st. That Gen. ZOLLINGER deserted Mr. Finney in the Whig National Convention, and aided in the nomination of Gen. Scott, the choice and favorite of SEWARD, GIBBES, and the free-traders generally.

2d. That he voted, in the Tennessee Legislature, to revive and re-enact the old *ex. lat.* law in a more odious and barbarous form than it had ever existed in the worst days of judicial tyranny and oppression.

3d. That he voted, in the Tennessee Legislature, to withhold the aid of the State from the publication of Mr. NICHOLSON'S eloquent and just eulogy upon the life of JAMES K. POLK, thus carrying partisan malice and vindictiveness to the very precincts of the grave.

4th. That he voted, in the Legislature of 1849, against confirming Gov. THOMPSON'S nominations for Bank Directors, and thus was instrumental in retaining in office the present President, and responsible for the bad management which has lately been brought to light in that institution.

These were the principal issues made by Mr. Allison against his competitor, and they were elaborated in a most forcible and pointed manner. They told upon the crowd, and we are satisfied have told upon every crowd which has listened to them during the canvass.

Gen. ZOLLINGER'S speech was principally upon the appointments by the administration, and as this was an old song it had no effect upon his audience. The democrats of Tennessee understand the basis upon which these appointments were made, and they understand, too, from Gen. PIERCE through his official organ, that whenever that basis is isolated by any man appointed to office, he will be turned out immediately, and his place filled by a good and reliable man. The democrats of Tennessee understand this, and they are satisfied. Gen. Z.'s speech is, consequently, so much idle wind, which they regard not. It has no other effect than to benefit his competitor, who, while Gen. Z. is harping upon the appointments, pours hot shot into him upon his own record, which he cannot and does not return.

We have but to say, further, to the democrats of Davidson, that if they will do their duty on the 4th of August, both JOHNSON and ALLISON will be elected. Our information from different portions of this Congressional district, and from the State at large, warrants us in making this statement.

WHIG MISREPRESENTATIONS—DEMOCRATS BEWARE.

It is very evident that the whig press and whig orators expect to gain this election by downright misrepresentations of Col. Johnson's sentiments. Never, since our connection with politics, have we witnessed so much unfairness and shameless falsification, as characterize their efforts in the present canvass. Unless the people rebel at this reckless spirit, and frown down the men who do not the manliness to treat a political opponent fairly and honestly, high-minded and truthful men will withdraw from the field of politics, and our State canvasses will become mere tournaments for the worst men in both parties to display their ingenuity and recklessness in falsification. Will not the people do this? Will they not teach the whig speakers and editors that misrepresentation is of no avail among an intelligent and thinking people? We believe they will, and in this belief we could smile at the attempts of our opponents, were it not that these attempts evidence the increase of a spirit of detraction and abuse calculated to make our State politics distasteful to honorable men. In this view, we speak of these attempts "more in sorrow than in anger." We do not fear their effect upon the prospects of the democratic party in the present contest; but we do fear their ultimate effect in driving honorable men from the field of combat, and in leaving the policy and politics of the State to be shaped by men as deficient in principle as they are in ability.

Among the most glaring misrepresentations to which Col. Johnson has been subjected in this canvass, is the assertion that he is in favor of so amending the constitution of the United States as to abolish the three-fifths principle of representation in Congress. A more unmitigated falsehood was never put in circulation by designing men. Col. Johnson made a proposition in the Legislature of Tennessee, ten years ago—and which he does not bring into the present canvass—to apportion the members of Congress in this State according to the voting population. To do this does not require any amendment of the U. S. constitution. It has nothing to do with the constitution, and is a mere matter of State policy. Each State is at liberty to apportion its members of Congress in this way at any time, and the three-fifths principle of the constitution is as much in force and effect as under any other apportionment. This principle gives the additional representation an account of slaves to the States, and Col. Johnson's proposition was intended to carry the principle into effect. But in order to do so, it was not necessary, nor did he propose to alter the constitution. His proposition had nothing to do with an alteration of the constitution. It can be acted upon by the Legislature of a State at any time, and is in fact acted upon to some extent, by the last Legislature of this State. In the Congressional Henry Clay, some of the districts were laid off, *provisionally*, without regard to the slave population; and all the districts might have been laid off in the same manner without affecting, in any way, the constitution of the United States.

We cannot believe that such a glaring misrepresentation as this will mislead a single democrat in the State. The democrats of Tennessee ought to know something about the reckless manner in which their opponents prosecute a canvass, and should be, and doubtless are, on their guard against all kinds of misrepresentations. They are intelligent and thinking men, and we will not insult them by supposing that they are not capable of understanding the nature of Col. Johnson's proposition. This attempt to mislead them will not only fail, but it will recoil upon the weak-brained and reckless men who have propagated it, and will henceforth make, as it should, every democrat justly suspicious of the statements put in circulation by whig speakers and editors. These men will thus learn, from bitter experience, that "honesty is as much the best policy" in politics as in the ordinary transactions of life.

While noticing this misrepresentation, we must call the attention of our Clarksville contemporary to an error into which he has fallen. He very correctly denies that Col. Johnson is in favor of amending the federal constitution so as to alter the three-fifths principle; but supposes that his proposition required an alteration of the State constitution. This, of course, is a mistake. Neither the Federal or State Constitution require any alteration in order to permit each State to apportion its members "according to the three-fifths principle." In fact, Col. Johnson's proposition had nothing to do with either the constitution of the United States or the constitution of Tennessee.

IMPERFECT AND PERFECT. Maj. HENRY alleges that he voted against the mechanic's lien bill in the Kentucky Legislature because it was *imperfect*; and he further alleges (while his speech at Glasgow) that he voted against the bill to extend the Tennessee lien law, because our law is *perfect*. Such is the strange inconsistency of the whig candidate on this subject! Could a case possibly arise in which he would not find some excuse for voting against the rights and interests of laboring men? We think not. Their rights, in his estimation, would either be *perfect*, or else the remedy proposed would be too *imperfect* to justify his support. As for remedying the imperfections of a bill, like the one in the Kentucky legislature, intended for the benefit of mechanics, that could not be expected of Maj. Henry. It would look like interfering with "the bantlings of others," as the *True Whig* seems to think.

ATTACK BY MAJ. HENRY UPON THE HON. CAVE JOHNSON. We had overlooked a portion of the letter from Gainesboro to the *True Whig*, descriptive of the debate at that place, until our attention was called to it by the Clarksville *Jeffersonian*, in the article below. No man stands higher in the confidence of the people of Tennessee or enjoys more fully their respect than the gentleman thus wantonly assailed by Maj. Henry. He is the neighbor of his assistant, and we learn that "intimate social relations have always existed between the gentlemen." Yet Maj. Henry, at a safe distance as he supposes, does not hesitate to denounce Col. Johnson as "a bad man and unprincipled demagogue." He must indeed feel that his case is a desperate one when he stops to use such language towards such a man.

The *Jeffersonian*'s article, referred to above, follows:

Read this.—This *True Whig* of the 10th inst. contains a synopsis of Maj. Henry's speech at Gainesboro, signed "Expositor," and from it we extract the following account of the Major's argument upon the mechanic's lien bill.

This was not (he said) the first time an attempt had been made to deprive him in the public opinion on account of his vote on this bill. Cave Johnson attempted it ten years ago. He met him on every stump, foiled him day after day in open debate, and he has since then, before the people, and he had been the only point in contest between them, he would have thrown him flat on his back and consigned him forever to a merited obscurity for which he never would have emerged. It is fit and proper that he should be so treated. We are unprincipled DEMAGOGUES.

We can scarcely believe that Maj. Henry has been guilty of such an outrageous and unpardonable assault upon our venerable townsman, Cave Johnson. If he has, and his friends are as false as they then, then he suffers the consequences of his unjustifiable attack.

"Bad men and unprincipled demagogues," forsooth! This is the language made use of by Maj. Henry—20 years ago!—towards a man who has occupied the most responsible stations under government. This is the language applied to a man who "wears the marks of many years well spent, virtue, truth, well tried, and wise experience."

Did Maj. Henry suppose that this language would never reach the ears of his victim? Why assail him? Why not denounce his competitor, who has for many weeks been making the charge that he was opposed to the interest of the laboring people? If he goes back to the dim and shadowy past to drag from his retirement, and abuse a high-minded gentleman.

Intimate social relations have always existed between Maj. Henry and the Hon. Cave Johnson. Can it be possible that the Major has taken by the hand, and associated with a man whose name he knew to be a "bad man and unprincipled demagogue"? It appears incredible, yet it is so. Cave Johnson, a man whose name is whitened by time, and who long since retired from the political arena, has been ruthlessly dragged forth and assailed with epithets, from those who know him well and in disgust. We call upon whigs and democrats to rebuke such aspirations upon the character of a man who enjoys the love and respect of both parties.

WHIG REPORTS—"ALL SAILED TO THE CONTRARY." We find the following in the last *Clarksville Jeffersonian*. We have no doubt that designing and reckless men are circulating similar and equally false reports in every county in the State. It is necessary that we should caution our democratic friends against such fabrications? We hope not. We cannot believe that they are so easily deceived and misled as the originators of these reports imagine. It is well enough, however, to put on record the reports which our opponents start on the eve of an election. They will do to learn to beware, and the people of the State will learn from them a salutary lesson. We are gratified, therefore, that our Clarksville contemporary has noticed the one below, and branded it as it deserved to be:

"We have just heard of a report which is being industriously circulated through this county, and which we have no doubt the originator could be traced to Clarksville, to the effect that a great and dangerous disaffection existed among the democrats of this place, towards Andrew Johnson, and that many distinguished democrats here would vote against him, because he was in favor of giving the South the right to secede. This is a gross and malicious falsehood, and we are sure that no man of sense and honor would be so much unprincipled as to do this. The gentleman who figures in this report as being opposed to Col. Johnson, is one of his firmest supporters, and could not be induced, under any circumstances, to vote against him. We do not think it worth the while to contradict it—it is too absurd, to engage the attention of any one. We merely mention it to show to what desperate means the whigs of this county have resorted to misrepresent our democratic friends to beware. Do not give credence to such reports. They will be as thick as hops between this time and the election. Fairness cannot now be expected from the whig party, and you can see before you that the mode of warfare is no doubt the one adopted by the 'whig emissaries,' and this is but a result. Again we say be upon your guard!"

ADMISSION OF MECHANICS.—The whig papers are attempting to get up the impression that the democrats of Nashville, who are in favor of the mechanic's lien law, are a *democratic* "trick." This is simply ridiculous. If this was a "trick," the democrats must have had some object view, when they voted for the whigs as they are trying to get Maj. Henry to refuse to do so, and then make capital out of it? Had they reason to believe that the distressing effect the smell of poor people would have upon the man, would induce him to refuse to address them, or were they justified in believing that to the "great democratic party" the whigs are trying to do so? Most assuredly it would. But it does not do that which would have deprived the matter of its effect, which is now placed upon the whig by the laboring class. He did not. Then let the people judge his motives by his conduct, and vote accordingly.—*Clarksville Jeffersonian.*

THE CANVASS.

TAKEWELL, July 16, 1853.

MISSISSIPPI.—The candidates for Governor addressed a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at this place on yesterday. It was Col. Johnson's day to lead off in debate. He commenced his speech by reviewing, briefly, the political parties of the country and showed conclusively, that the late whig party only existed now as a name.

Col. J. showed, by conclusive argument, that the whig party had abandoned all the questions it, a few years since, advocated so vehemently and boastfully, and that it now acquiesced, in effect, in the system of measures established by the democratic party, and under which the General Government moves so smoothly and prosperously.

Col. J. discussed his Homestead proposition with his usual ability, and exposed in glowing terms the fallacy of Maj. HENRY'S proposition to cede the public lands away from the General Government to the several States. His speech was connected throughout and linked together by a consistent chain of sound and logical reasoning. In short, the speech was a remarkable one to be made by a "common laborer" of the mountains of East Tennessee.

Maj. Henry's fame, as a splendid orator, had preceded him, and public expectation was at its highest pitch. When he arose, all countenances seemed to say: "You that have tears to shed prepare to shed them now." Many had provided themselves with large pocket handkerchiefs, so that when the crying should come on they would not be wanting in that necessary article. The Major went on with his reply, and I heard no thundering, withering and crushing piles of oratory and eloquence in it. It seemed to be delivered in rather a high tone of voice, and with no considerable degree of animation. A good deal of it was delivered in a kind of conversational mood.

The U. S. Bank, Tariff, distribution of proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, anti-Slavery, Bankrupt Law, anti-Polk, Dallas and Texas, and anti-49, were all "no where" with the Major. They were all perfectly "dead letters," judging from his silence upon them. The only plank that the Major now has in his platform, is the ceding of the public lands from the General Government to the several States. The convention which nominated him placed him upon a platform with all the old planks in it; but he seems to have lost them all.

The Major pretended to be for Johnson's Homestead; but I think he goes for it merely because he is afraid to go against it, and not because he has any peculiar love or affection for it. He endeavored to create the impression that Col. Johnson had opposed taking into consideration three-fifths of the slaves in allowing to the State its ratio of Congressmen, which argument, Col. Johnson, when he came to reply, rained down the throat of the Major a good deal faster than it had been belched forth.

The Major failed to answer whether if elected, he would nominate Maj. LEBETTER a director of the Bank, altho' he was called upon to do so, by Col. Johnson, both in his opening and closing speeches.

The Major did his share of boasting. Said that he was the son of a mechanic—had "fought and died" in his country's wars—had the finest wife and loveliest daughter in all creation, and had done wonders in the councils of his country. He was "head over heels" in love with East Tennessee—loved it better than his competitor—O! its towering and beautiful mountains, with their bubbling streams bursting forth in magnificence and splendor! I suppose the Major thought that his poor folks, or as a certain candidate for Congress in this place would say, his "human cattle," would swallow down all his soft slobber in fine style.

He assured, that if our ANDY conducted the discussions, in the Middle and Western divisions of the State, as he did here, all will be right.

Respectfully. C.

P. S.—I forgot to say that a few whig boys were posted to applaud the "Eagle Orator," and not knowing when to act their part, it was amusing to see them give a few weak applause in the wrong place—where the crying should have been done.

The following is the postscript to a business letter from Gainesboro:

"I would have written you an account of the speaking here on the 7th, but the whigs have become so unscrupulous in other portions of the State that I thought it unnecessary. They even have the impudence to claim a victory when they have been completely overthrown. The victory here by Johnson on the 7th was the most complete and overwhelming that I ever witnessed. HENRY felt the effect of it, and it will tell a better tale than I can write on the 4th of August next. The whig party were amazed and bewildered at the failure of their candidate. After the discussion closed, an old whig, who had taken with the whig party since its organization in 1836, came marching through the crowd towards Johnson, and took him by the hand and told him that he had converted more whigs on that day than Peter did sinners on the day of Pentecost, and that he could not baptize all of his converts on that day. The young man here that Henry is afraid to trust them, and that they will not trust him. They say here that they intend to vote for the man who is in favor of carrying out the great idea of self government, and who believes that man is capable of governing himself to the greatest extent."

DEMOCRATS.—The election is almost here. Remember that every democrat must do his duty on that day. Not one must remain at home. We must have out our full strength. Our opponents are hard at work, and are secretly organized in every part of the State, and it will require our whole strength to defeat them. By a united effort we can beat them easily, and if we do not exert ourselves, and bring out every man to the polls, we may be defeated. Rouse yourselves, Democrats, and go to work, and let us not suffer an inglorious defeat for the want of action. Do not remain at home, and let the whigs say that you are not elected because he is so much superior to his opponent. His great claims and talents will not elect him if his friends do not work. Stir up your nerves, and see that all are ready. Maj. Henry refused to face the mechanic at Nashville, but he will have to face them at the ballot box.—*Winchester Independent.*

SEVEN AND A HALF DAYS FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Pittsburg Post* alludes to the grand scheme of connecting New York with Liverpool by railroad and steamers, so that the trip can be made in about one and a half days, which seems likely to be accomplished by railroad from New York city to the extreme northeast point of Nova Scotia; thence by steamers to Galway, in Ireland, a distance of only two thousand miles; thence by rail to Liverpool, a distance of only one thousand miles, on which the rate of speed is nearly four times as great as by the fastest steamers. It has been heretofore stated that some of the capitalists of Wall street are pushing the work vigorously forward to completion, and that two of the heaviest London houses have contracted for the building of steamers to form the main part of the connection. The road across Ireland will probably be finished within the year.

When this line is completed, the *Post* remarks, it will take but little over seven days from New York to Liverpool; or about nine days from Louisville to London; and the expense of the trip will be commensurate with the rapidity of the journey. To Europe may soon become as common and fashionable as they now are to Niagara Falls, or Saratoga Springs, or Newport.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On Friday, the 8th inst., while the cars from Columbus to Cincinnati, were going at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour, a passenger lost his hat overboard, and jumped out after it without being injured. A fool for luck.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Among the most interesting indications of the policy of the Administration, which have been disclosed during the tour to New York, says the *Christianity*, we place the remarks of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the reception in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia *American*, whose editor took part in the entertainment, in an article on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific, says:

"The Government, through two of its principal Secretaries, has declared in favor of the undertaking as a work of national necessity, and it has declared, too, in favor of its being constructed as a Government work, by the Government, and not by the people, and as capable of being applied more beneficially in this mode than in any other, and accordingly, we are justified in believing that Gen. Pierce has determined to build the Pacific Railroad by the Government, and not by the people, and that he means to secure for his Administration the glory of commencing the grandest as it is destined to prove the most beneficial work of interest to the people ever attempted by human hands. It was in his presence, and therefore, assuredly, with his previous knowledge and full concurrence, that Col. 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